Democratic Union State Ticket FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR THEASCREE OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County:

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD, Of Decator County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS. Of Clinton County.

Union Sentiment in the South. The officers of the Union fleet in the recent trip up the Tennessee river report that a strong Union sentiment is still existing among the people they visited. They had evidences of this feeling which they thought were unmistable. The St. Louis Republican contains the following report upon the subject from those who were engaged in the expedition:

The officers say old men rushed on board the boats and cried like children, saying that for months they had been praying that a Union fleet might soon visit them. Everything they could do they did, and everything they had was freely offered. Never were victors given more apparently heartfelt ovations. For months, they said, oppression and outrage had cursed their homes, and thus numerous Union men were obliged to keep silent if they valued life. As a voucher for their stories, they were extremely anxious to enter the Union service, and as many as a hundred were received on board the three gunboats to complete their crews. Whole regiments could be easily raised, and everywhere the people said they could bring Tennessee back into the Union if only furnished with guns to defend themselves and be able to vote as they believed. They said that when the Secession ordinance was passed armed bodies stood at the ballot-boxes, and everything went just as certain political traftors

Every man capable of bearing arms had been obliged to do so or have all their property confiscated. A number of those joined to the crews were from a rebel cavairy company, which had thus been pressed into service. They are plain, earnest appearing men, and declare that if loval Tennesseeans are protected and armed so as to be able to defend themselves, that Tennessee would in ten months be again back in the Union. Savannah, Clifton, Eastport and Florence were

among the towns visited. If this report of the sentiment of the people of Tennessee and Alabama be correct, and we will not question but that it is so, for we sincerely hope that such is the case, it suggests thoughts worthy the consideration of every citizen who sincerely desires the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union in the spirit and for the ac complishment of the objects for which they were formed. If we understand the avowed object of the war, it is to preserve the Constitution and the Union, not to destroy, them and that it is not waged for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of the States. or the citizens thereof.

It appears that there is a decided Union sentiment among the people of the Southern States wherever the Federal forces have penetrated and given the people the liberty to express their true sentiments. Shall this loyalty to the Government be protected, or is the war to be waged indiscriminately against the loyal and disloyal citizen? According to the report above quoted we find that the Unionists along the towns of the Tennessee river "were extremely anxious to enter the Union service, and as many as a hundred were received on the three gun boats to complete their crews." And more than this, "everywhere

the people said they could bring Tennessee back into the Union if only furnished guns to defend themselves, and be able to vote as they pleased." Are the men who entertain and avow such sentiments to suffer the same punishment as those who are in open and avowed hostility to the Government? If the purpose of the war is to "defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired," and this is what a Republican Congress declared were the objects we are fighting for, the Union sentiment which our forces developed in their trip up the Tennessee river should be sustained and encouraged. We have directed attention to this subject to show the sagacity manifested in the resolutions of the Eighth of January State Convention and their adaptation to the reported Union sentiment in the towns along the Tennesse river. The sixth resolution says: "The maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government-and in our judgment this purpose can only be accomplished by the ascendancy of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion." And the Unionists of Tennessee say they can do this "if only furnished guns to defend themselves." This is all they ask to bring back their State into the Union. Can the Union be restored by subjugating such a people, by de vastating their country, by depriving them of their constitutional rights, by confiscating their property and by placing them on terms of equality with the rebels? Is it not the wiser policy, to say nothing of its honesty, to encourage the Union men of the rebel States, and is it not the duty of all loval citizens to do all in their power to give ascendancy to a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those who control and direct the present rebellion? This is the policy suggested and advocated by the Democratic party of Indiana, by the Democracy of the North, and it is the only policy which will restore the Union sentiment necessary to preserve and perpetuate the Constitution and the Union and all the blessings that our institutions have secured to us as a people and a nation.

The Situation and Defenses of Colum-

bus, Kentucky. As this formidably fortified town is to be attacked or invested within a few days by our troops, its situation and defenses will be a subject of interest to our readers at this time. The correspondent of the Boston Journal, having obtained accurate information, writes to that paper from Cairo as follows:

Columbus is a small town containing in times of peace perhaps a thousand or twelve hundred inhabitants. It is situated on the southern slope of the bluff which here approaches the river, and which, by presenting a solid front of limestone, has deflected the river, and formed a "point," as it is called. As with nearly all the bluffs, there is at its base a strip of low land between it and the river. The bluff does not continue far, but retreats, as you descend the stream. Below the town is Wolf Island. Opposite the town the battle of Belmont was fought. The bluff at its highest point is about seventy-five feet high. In the rear of the town and in rear of the bluff there were extensive forests and heavy timber, which have been cut down-the rebels following the example of our army at Washington. The railroad extending to Memphis enters the town below the highest point of the bluff, through an excavation 15 feet deep, thus adding to the natural defense of the highest part. The common highway leading into the country to the little towns of Moscow, Mayfield, Feliciana, is near by.

The defenses are of several kinds-batteries of heavy guns on the bluff commanding the We must "gird up our loins" and look our dectiriver, batteries beneath the biuff on the lowland, ny full in the face. Abolitionism on the one a floating battery, a sub-marine battery or torpedo, regular fortifications, with ditch, counterscarp, and forever crushed, or we had as well begin to and terreplein commanding the rear, and more prepare for a long and bloody war, ending at last breastworks of extended rifled pits. I have en deavored to reduce to a small scale, to permit the conservatism shall mark and characterize your printing, the place with its various defenses. You administration on the war question, and so long may be able to obtain an idea from it what our as I am satisfied that you are laboring to save the army and Western navy will encounter. First, Union for the sake of the Union as our fathers the water batteries. Batteries which are but little made it, I am prepared to sustain your policy; elevated above the water are usually thus termed. but any change toward radical Abolitionism. There are eighteen guns in battery on the low would blast, I tear, the last hope of putting down land and bordering the stream. They are placed the rebellion. on the low land to prevent our boats running past With the best wishes of my heart that you may the town by hugging the Kentucky shore. If all be instrumental in saving the Union and restor-

gauntlet, for the bluff is too steep to admit the have the honor to be Your obedient servant, depression of the guns sufficiently to hit a boat depression of the guns sufficiently to hit a boat close in shore. Second, the floating battery. There is a floating battery carrying several guns, at the lower end of the town. The wharf boat has been taken for this purpose, and strong bul warks erected. It is moored in the stream. Its guns are 12 and 18 pounders. Third, batteries on the bluff. Ascending the bluff there are several works, the most important of which is an earthwork, polygonal in form, in which are mounted three guns, which throw one hundred and twenty-eight pound shot. The great gun that burst some months since, which the rebels had christened Lady Polk, and which came near killing the silver baired fighting rebel Bishop Polk, was in this work. The work is in such a form that the moment a Federal gunboat rounds the point, the monsters will open their lips and hold on to their eloquence a long while. These

of the bluff, which here retreats from the river, overlooking the town, is a strong work commanding the rear as well as the front. It is a large work, with a ditch outside on the rear. The ed, we are expected to fall an easy prey. Sher guns overlocking the town would hardly be able to open fire till the gunboats had passed the other batteries, and were abreast of the town. Still south of this, beyond the railroad, commanding the Father of Waters. a long stretch of the river, is a battery of four

The batteries defending the rear contain eight timber and all the approaches from the north and

The rifle pit or breast work commences at the considered that the work is more than a mile in is upon it.

other causes. Com. Foote does not very much be so. fear any trouble from this source.

of artillery, there are probably eighty or ninety guns, exclusive of field artillery; they are of various calibres-many of them are 32's.

them old hulks in a twinkling.

A large number of troops are encamped on the bluff. They are supplied with water from a stathat in June, 1861, James C. Jewett & Co., the tionary steam engine, located just below the fourteen gun battery. The Commodore knows the Secretary of the Navy describing their vessel, that direction may put the water-works out of ment at a price to be fixed by the Navy Deorder. Near the railroad is a church which is used for a magazine. General Polk's headquarters are between the bluff and the church.

Abolition Treason Manifesting Itself Unmasked.

We have repeatedly and oft told our readers that Abolitionism was treason. Some have not believed it; some few have. In addition to the many evidences adduced by us from time to time in support of this allegation, we produce an editorial article from the New York Tribune of the 28th ult., which leaves no reasonable room for doubt on the question involved, so far as the Tribune is regarded as an organ of Abolitionism. Here is the article. We ask for it a dispassion-

"Speaking for ourselves, we can honestly say that for that old Union which was kept in existence by southern menances and northern concessions, we have no regrets and no wish for its reconstruction. Who wants any Union which can only be preserved by systematic wrong and organized political blunders? Who wants any Union which is nothing but a sentiment to lacker Fourth of July orations withal? Who wants to see repeated in the next quarter of a century, the trials, torments, insults and embarrassments to which we have already been subjected; and es pecially, this continually impending and always convenient threat of treason, whenever an obnoxious policy is to be forced, in the interest of sla very, upon us-who wants to see this restored to its old and magical potency -intimidating the weak, over-persuading the peaceful, seducing the honest and the honorable making mere heatherish jumble of our Christianity, and mere temporary subterfuge of our laws? Who wants a Union to be maintained only at the capricious will of a South Carolina aristocracy-a Union which we are bound to respect, but which slaveholders are chartered to disregard at sovereign pleasure?-Union, that the manowning oligarchy may crawl comfortably along in the fat slime of its indolence and injustice. while we keep watch and ward, with obsequious fidelity over its lazy interests, and submit without a murmur to its whimsicalities of selfishness or

If any one wants more or stronger evidence than the foregoing that Abolitionists do not want the Union as it existed to be restored then does not even refute it, in his recent communicano proof can convince them What Abolitionists desire is the abolishment of slavery, not the restoration of the seceded States to the Union, not the preservation of our present Constitution. but the substitution therefor of Sewardism as developed in his higher law doctrines and as manifested in his higher law practice.

Letter from Hon. J. A. Cravens to the President upon the use of the Smith-

sonian Institute. The Hon. J.A. CRAVENS, the Representative in Congress from the Second District, addressed the following letter to the President, objecting to the use of the Smithsonian Institute for the promulgation of Abolition doctrines. The New Albany Ledger says the sentiments of Mr. Cravess will meet with the hearty endorsement of his constitu-

Washington, D. C., January 6, 1862. To His Execllency, Abraham Lincoln: DEAR SIR: Allow me, with all due respect, to protest against the use of the Smithsonian Institution (of which you are one of the Regents) for the purpose of advancing the partisan sentiments of any political party. I regard the lecture of Mr. Horace Greeley, delivered at the Institute on the evening of the 3d inst., so far as it related to the question of slavery, highly objectionable. I think the Institution was not endowed for the purpose of promutgating the dogmas of Abolitionism; and I think the public good demands that these sectional lectures at the Institute should

be immediately discontinued. I have given your Administration a cordial support, and my best efforts in its defense, upon the war question, with the understanding that your policy was to put down this wicked rebellion, to save the Constitution and the Union, and to re-establish the supremacy of the laws, without reference to the question of slavery, or, in other words, the object of the war was to save the Union and not to free the slaves. The deep solicitude I feel for our bleeding country is the apology I have to offer for thus freely addressing you.

Let us not close our eves to the painful fact, that if we change the policy of the war, and at They seemed to him, he remarked, "like heaping tem t through its instrumentality to emancipate a blow upon a fallen foe." But this is Mr. Sumfour millions of slaves, we shall lose all the bor | ner's way. When will his turn come .- Boston der slave States and send them into the vortex of | Courier revolution, soon to be followed by all the Western border free States, whose natural channels of trade and commerce are, and forever must be, ployed in making army cloth, is said to be clearwith the South.

We can not afford to make any blunders now.

their guns were on the bluff, we could run the ing peace to our gloomy and distressed nation, I

Virginia Correspondence Charleston Courier. How McClellan's Plan of Campaign

Strikes the Confederates. The plan is worthy the genius of a Marlborough or Napoleon It is bewilderingly stupendous, and I think the Yankees will find it so. Let us take soundings and see how, if successful, the plan will operate. Buell is in Kentucky, with his mighty host, waiting to advance upon Nashville. Zollicoffer and Crittenden have fallen back to East Tennessee. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad is thus jeopardy. Seizing this, the first part of the programme is complete. Buell may then turn his forces eastward through East Tennessee and Western Virginia, and threaten Richmond from the southwest. Meanwhile Burnside has possibly located himself at Weldon, North three guns command the river a distance of near | Carolina, seized the railroad there, cut us off from the South, and threatens Beauregard from South of this battery, running along the edge that direction. The moment Beauregard turns to defend himself from either of these armies, Banks and McClellan make their advance from the front; and thus totally isolated and imprisonman is then to strike in South Carolina, Butler seize Jackson, Mississippi, and Halleck immortalize himself by a descent upon New Orleans via

Such, I am confident is the scheme of the demstration which is, in the language of McClellan, to make "a short and desperate war." Thirty guns overlooking the extensive region of fallen days more will determine the crisis. To be successful, the Northern armies have in that time a world of bloody work to perform. If they fail, the war is terminated ex necessitate. It is the edge of the bluff on the north, and continues to dying effort of the hydra headed monster, already the railroad excavation, and along it to the work strugling in the folds of dissolution. But will it already described, which overlooks the town. fail? The Burnside expedition, the key-note of An idea of the extent of the defenses and of the the gigantic undertaking-has been dispersed to ground enclosed, may be obtained when it is the four winds of heaven. Babel-like, confusion

Looking to the past, may we not predict that A submarine battery of torpedo is placed in Buell will meet with the same fate, Picayune the stream opposite the water battery, just where Butler do:, Halleck do., and that while Albert fire of the Sidney Johnson, Van Dorn, Heath, Price and fourteen gun water battery and the plunging fire Jeff. Thompson interpose a living wall of hearts of three mortars on the bluff. It is proposed to in the West, Huger at Norfolk, Lovell at New fire it with electricity. Perhaps in this, the plans | Orleans, Lee at Port Royal, Tatnall at Savannah, of the rebels, which have been made with so Magruder on the Peninsula, and Beauregard, much care and nicety, may be a failure. The Smith and Jackson along the Potomac, will roll powder may not readily take fire after a long up their solid barriers of fire, and sweep back the burial beneath the stream, or it may fail from red tide of invasion. Let us pray God that it may

Taken all together there is formidable display Contract Frands and the Mercedita

Every day we have some new development in regard to the frauds upon the Government in con-In addition the rebels have a gunboat which tract jobs, and each of these developments surcarries four guns and a small stern wheel steamer passes in meanness and criminality its worse prewhich carries one. They are not iron clad. A decessor. The story of the case of the steamship single broadside from the Benton would make Mercedita is the most recent and the worse ex-

owners of the Mercedita, sent a letter to the locality, and one of these days a shell dropped in and offering to sell or charter her to the Governpartment itself. The same offer was made by letter directly to the President of the United States, and was of course referred by him to the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy, by letter, declined to purchase the ressel, as she was unsuited for an armed ship. Now, before this first offer of Messrs. Jewett & Co., a man named Burrill, representing himself as a Government agent, or as one having influence with the Government, had offered to sell the Mercedita to the Government for her owners; but the offer had been very properly refused, as the transaction savored of corruption and percentage. After the refusal of the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or charter the steamer, Burrill renewed his offer. He said that he had just returned from Washington and could sell his rejected vessel to the very department that had rejected it. He received permission to do so. In July Burrill offered to pay \$100,000 Government money for the Mercedita, provided her owners would pay him \$5,000 to bribe Government officials, in ad lition to his own brokerage. More patriotic than shrewd, the owners replied that the vessel should rot first. After a few hours Burrill again came and said that he had heard from Washington and would pay the \$100,000 without any conditions.

This offer was accepted. A list of alterations required was then pre sented by Burrill, and the alterations were made. The next month another list of alterations, costing \$4,000 more, was presented, and the owners had now no choice but to go ahead or lose all their past outlay. In September the hip was turned over to Burrill as the agent of the Government. A few days after came a re quisition from the Secretary of the Navy to pay Burrill \$100,000 for the ship, although his name was not mentioned in the bill of sale, and although the real owners of the vessel did not authorize any such interference. The next step was to get this money from Burrill, and then Mr. George D. Morgan came upon the scene, and demanded \$2,500 for his share in the business. What share? He stated that he had nothing to do with the sale, but that the owners could never get their money unless he were paid his "commission" first. Well, Morgan was paid, and Messrs. Jewett & Co. received their dues; but the ship yet lies at Wil - Thos. D. WINCHESTER. liamsburg, not ready for sea, and apparently never designed to be ready. This is the plain, simple story of the honest men who are eudeavoring sell their steamship to the Government at a fair price. Secretary Welles alludes to it, but tion to Congress upon the subject of naval purchases. As for as it goes, it seems substantiated and uncontradicted. It needs no comments, and

points its own moral plainly enough. We would that this were an isolated case, but, in fact, it is only one of a thousand. The people are tired of such open, barefaced trauds already. When will the Government be enough tired of them to compel their perpetrators first to disgorge their ill gotten gains, and then to endure the punishment due to swindlers and thieves?-N. Y. Herald

The Case of r. Bright.

In our poor judgment, the Senate of the United States has done a very unwise thing in expelling Mr. Bright. A measure of this sort should only be carried through upon the most unquestionable grounds, and with the general assent. The reasons which did not satisfy the fourteen members who constituted the minority will prove as little satisfactory to very large numbers of men in the country. The results of the measures are not likely in the end to be happy. It will be observed, that of the fourteen in the minority half were from free States, and that among the majority were three Senators from seceded States, and thus with very questionable rights to places in the

Senate themselves. We do not know Mr. Bright, but he has conducted himself through the proceedings with both spirit and dignity. We regret that we can not say as much for some of the Union Senators. Mr. Harris, of New York, has done himself very great honor by the firmness and ability with which he has presented his liberal, just and compreheusive views. The expulsion was needless of a Senator, who had taken his place, declared himself devoted to the Union and the Constitution and merely differed in a matter of policy with political opponents. We do not remember that the British Parliament ever thought of expelling Fox. or Pitts, or others, who took much stronger ground against the Administration, when the American provinces were in revolt from the

British Crown. In fact, the measure is one which will have a recoil. Vindictive measures always lead to this. Mr. Davis intimated to Mr. Sumner that his turn might come, than which nothing is more likely. And we observe that Mr. Harris spoke of the speeches of the Massachusetts Senator as more becoming a prosecuting attorney than a Senator.

The owner of a mill in Monson, Mass., eming \$400 a day.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

-The New York Sun sunk \$60,000 in one year, trying to be a religious auti slavery paper. There appears to be a great itching in Con-

scholars for offences committed out of school and New York, Boston, or Philadelphia.

-In nine months, out of an expenditure of feb12-dlaw2t \$200,000,000, it is estimated that the contractors have dishonestly pocketed about \$50,000,000 of the national funds.

-Mrs. Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, recently gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls—all living. Poor Mr. Bradlee has the sympathy of the community and bears up as well as could be expected; Mrs. B. bearing

-A Cincinnati letter to the New York Tribune

"A merchant of this city, who has recently ningled in official circles at Washington, states that the President reads no newspaper much but the Louisville Journal.

-Sumner voted for Bright's expulsion. We would be willing for Bright to be Senator long enough to return the compliment, if his vote would effect it .- Louisville Democrat. -Henry Ward Beecher, having a salary of \$7,500 per annum, has remitted \$1,500 of the

amount on account of the indebtedness of the Plymouth Church Society, which is \$60,000. So says the Evangelist. - A letter from Washington says: "We have a host of grumblers here, mainly composed of those who a year since used to declare that the South would never take up arms in earnest, and they are now endeavoring to precipi-

tion must become a "military necessity." The Washington Star, in an article which is evidently published by authority, says that "the end and aim of all Gen. McCLELLAN's military combinations is the restoration of the Union just as it existed before the rebellion began."

tate hostilities, hoping in their hearts that our

arms will again be unsuccessful, and emancipa-

MARRIED.

MEIKEL-NULL-On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., by the Rev. G. P. Tindall, Mr. Charles P. Meikel to Miss numerous affections of the Threat, Mollie E. Null, formerly of Ciscionati. ness with the beautiful and accomplished lady he has won. May their days be days of pleasantness and all their paths be peace. May a kind Providence bless them as blessed Jacob and Leah of old. As the poet says doubt-

less this morning, so say they: "Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle power We who improve his golden hour, By sweet experience know That marriage, rightly understood,

To Philip and his fair bride, we say most heartily: "May their bower be ever green, Their sky be ever clear. No sorrow in their songs Or winter in their year.'

Gives to the tender and the good A paradise below,"

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS - All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

1 TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of amily is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, nousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by addressing.

Da. J. C. DEVERAUX,

P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

HOTELS.

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WESTERN HOTEL, NOS. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 COURTLAND ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. This old established and favorite resort of the business community has been recently refitted, and is complete in everything that can minister to the comforts of its patrons.

Ladies and families are a ecially and carefully provided It is centrally located in the business pa t of the city, and is contiguous to the principal lines of steamboats, cars, omnibuses, ferries, &c.

prices have been reduced to One Dollar and Fifty Cents

PER DAY. The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 400

Do not believe runners, backmen, and others. who may say "the Western Hotel is full." D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

WANTED.

WANTED-WET NURSE-A good Wet Nurse wanted immediately. Apply at this office.

PIANOS. Superior Piano Fortes.



Knabe & Co., Baltimore, may be found at

TON: STEINWAY & SONS, New York; William The Indiana Music Store,

N. B .- Pianos to Rent. WILLARD & STOWELL. NOTICE. CROCERS.



febl-d2w Wholesale Grocers. Corner Washington and Delaware Streets, Indianapolis, AVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF GROCERIES in this city, with such facilities as to enable us to

sell as low as any house in the West, we invite dealers to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just received on consignment. 480 Half bris, new White Fish. " Mackerel. 30 Bags new Peanuts.

L. & M. SCHNULL. 11-17-48W MEDICAL.

tors and for sale at very low figures

NERVOUS DEBILITY, OR SPERMATORRHOEA. s positively incurable by any means but those I advocate. Before commencing any treatment learn how the writer actually cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others. Enclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box 178, at a low price. Enquire at No. 69 West New York street, harisatewn, Mass. feb10-daw3w between Mississippi and Tennessee streats. feb12-dlw

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1862. HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNI ted States dated August 19, 1861, and payable three years gress to get hold of the army-it may produce a from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for great itching in the army to get hold of Con- the payment of the Coupons of semi-annual interest bleb become due on the 19th instant, in coin, agreeably -The Vermont Supreme Court has decided to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States at that school masters have no right to punish their Washington, or by either of the Assistant Treasurers at

All such Coupons, together with schedules showing the -In compliance with General Halleck's order number and amount of each Coupon and the aggregate the clergymen of St. Louis are daily marching up sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination to the captain's office and filing the oath pre- and verification at least three full business days before Secretary of the Treasury.

CONTRACTS.

Notice to Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANA ARSENAL, CEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Indiana Arsenal until February 15th, 1862, for making and furnishing the United States Government with ten thousand (10,000) Tin Canisters for six-pound guns; and the same quantity for twelve-pound guns. To be made of xx tin, and in all respects like samples to be Proposals will be opened at 6 o'clock P. M. on the 15th

instant. The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids that may be made for the above work; also of issuing contracts to one or more of the lowest responsible bidders, and of enlarging or diminishing the number of Canisters above specified as may be required by the public service.

H. STURM, Capt. Commanding Arsenal.

MEDICAL.

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness or Fare Threat, which might be checked with a simple remedy.

f neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Caugh or Flight Gold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon . attacks the lungs.

Brown's Branchial Fraches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Saughs, Salds, Branchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Cansumption, and giving immediate relief.

Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all (Druggists and (Dealers * in Medicine, at 25 cents per box. What is Life Without Health?

A Cough is troublesome. Hoarseness prevents speech. Sore Throats are painful. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

Is pleasant to take, and soon effects a cure. 25 cents a box, at all the Drug Stores. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES COUGHS BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES COLDS

A Cold is annoying.

BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES HOARSENESS. BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO CURES SORE THROAT

ODE TO BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO. WONDERFUL GRANULES. Oh! where can I find them, To the Drug Store go quick, I will speedily try them; I have a bad Cough, And I wish to be sure

To have the best remedy That will very soon cure. IF 25 cents per box, at all the Drug Stores. ODE TO WONDERFUL GRANULES. Coughs and Colds will go away,

Sometimes in a single day, If to the Drug Store you will go And get supplied with Tussilago; You can use it freely as you please, It never fails to give you ease. Those Granules wonderful are, I'm sure, For they speedily effect a lasting cure. 25 cents per box, at all Drug Stores.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or to Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY,

553 Acres, the Gallaudet Farm,

Situated eight miles from Indianapolis,

ON THE INDIANAPOIS AND CINCINNATI RAIL-ROAD, with the station Gallaudet in its center; In consequence of the pressure caused by the rebellion every acre fenced, nearly all the rails new or recently reset; 300 acres in cultivation, 100 acres underdrained, four good orchards, eight wells of water, two good barns and a new one 115 feet long nearly completed, a family residence worth \$4,000, five tenant houses, a saw-mill worth \$2,000, a store and store-house. This highly fertile farm, unequaled in situation by any in the State, only 20 minutes by railroad from Indianapolis, four passenger trains stopping at the farm station each day, with a State road running through its center, is now offered for sale at a great bargain. It can be divided into six or eight farms if desired. For terms apply to the owner. J S. BROWN.

Gellaudet, January 4, 1861.

MILITARY COODS. INDIARUBBEROUTFITS BLANKETS.

Mexican Ponchos

FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS,

ACKINTOSH TALMAS, dark blue, imitation of cloth, suitable for officers. Long Top and Short Boots; Caps with Capes, Riding Leggins, Gauntlets and Gloves, Officers' Fine Coats, Havelocks, Air-Beds, Pillows and Cushions; Drinking Cups; Folding Cots and Beds, Rubber Smoking Pipes, Cloaks and Capes, Elastic Filters,

together with a large assortment of other articles suitable for camp purposes. SUTLERS

Are respectfully invited to give us a call. All goods sold at manufacturers' prices BART & HICKCOX. INDIA RUBBER DEPOT. No. 49 West Fourth St., one door west from Walnut,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Quartermaster General

Notice to Indiana Troops.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, Indianapolis, January 30, 1862. FETHE UNDERSIGNED USES THIS MEDICM OF APprising the Indiana troops that there yet remains in his Department a large stock of Blankets, Comforts, Woolen Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Mittens and Gloves, the donations of citizens from all parts of the State, for distribution to such of our soldiers as need them. Letters have been addressed to many of the Colonels and Regimental Quartermasters inviting them to order supplies of these goods. Some have done so, but n ore have failed to reply. Presuming that this notice may reach some whom letters have not reached, the request is hereby made that wherever goods of the above description are needed, the Colonel or Quartermaster of such regiment will immediately apply for the same, stating the quantity of each sort needed, and to what point they should be sent. They will in all cases, while the supply lasts, be promptly warded at the expense of the State. J. H. VAJEN,

DENTISTS. P. G. C. HUNT, DENTIST,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NO. 32, EAST MARKET STREET, INDIANAPOLIS IND.

FOR SALE.

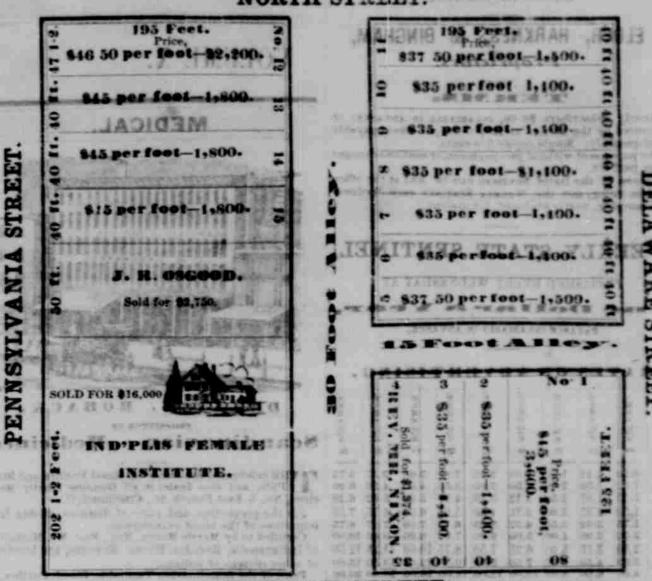
Household Furniture for Sale. FAMILY breaking up housekeeping will dispose of A their Household Furniture cheap, at private sale.

Horse and Budgs

DAILY STATE SENTINGARS NOT

THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES. Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sta., H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION

> OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT. NORTH STREET.



MICHIGAN STREET

THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$55 to \$45 per foot. This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cent., north of Washington, between Illinois. Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis. Parties withing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot.

TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest.

For further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store.

Indianapolis, Indiana, February 1, 1862—feb1-d6m

DRY COODS. METROPOLITAN HALL. Lady and Gentleman to Dress Circle 75 cents, Each additional Lady. 25 do. Gentlemen-Dress Circle and Parquette......50 SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, '62.

GREAT BILL FOR SATURDAY. This evening the beautiful and gorgeous fairy extrava

AMUSEMENTS.

THE INVISIBLE PRINCE: Previous to which the grand Meledrama Marguerite of Burgundy:

MR. FELIX VINCENT. MISS MARION MACARTHY, Monday the universal favorite C. W. COULDOCK.

WINCHELL,

Doors open at 7, commence at 754.

The Queer, Quaint and Quizzical, WHL give a series of entertainments, consisting of entire new pieces, at College Hall, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 13, 14, AND 15, 1862. 250 Admittance 25 cents; Children under 12 years 15

ents. Doors open at 6:45. DRY COODS. SES Y PER. DOM

CED

HOTELS.

PATTISON HOUSE,

NO. 29 NORTH ALABAMA ST., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE

THE EAST END OF EAST MARKET-HOUSE.

AS been newly painted, papered, and otherwise re-paired and improved, and furnished entire with new furniture, and I am now prepared to accommodate Hoarders or Travelers at very low rates; and I hope my

old friends will give me a call at my new quarters. have a good new house and a number of good rooms

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. L. S. Matthews,

GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Large Fire-Proof Building,

NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,

Between Main Street and the River,

LOUISVILLE, KY

Consignments are respectfully solicited, and im-diate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

Court-houses and Postoffice.

Day boarders wanted.

feh5-dlw&w3m

The house it close to the County and United States

S. BARBOUR, Prop'r

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ATTORNEYS.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. | WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Late of Wallace & Harrison. | Late of Conner & Fishback. HARRISON & FISHBACK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

(Over Munson & Johnston's Stove Store,) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of the law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care in the

OFFICE, NO. 62 EAST WASHINGTON ST ..

State and Federal Courts. BENJAMIN HARRISON. WILLIAM P. FISHBACK. December 11, 1861. Henry M. Scott, Notary Pablic, will take acknowledgments of deeds, &c. at the above office, deel2-d3m

PHYSICIANS. DR. HENRY F. BARNES. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. OFFICE-Diagonal, corner of Washington street and Kentucky avenue. DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER,

Office No. 5. SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

NOTICE.

TAY A NEW YEAR CALL -- A KNODLE SON would respectfully request all those indebted to them to call at their place of business on East Washington street, north side, opposite Glenns' Block, and settle their accounts. A. Knodle & Son need the money or they would not thus publicly call upon their patrons for whose favors in the past they are extremely obliged. It will give A. Knodie & Son infinite pleasure to serve all who may call on them in the future. Jane dtf

PIANOS. PIANO FORTES

